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Reconciliation of Estimates of the Value of Armaments Shipped by Bloc Countries to Egypt, Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan

25X1

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Differences in the value of Bloc exports of arms to the Near East	
contained in Project 30.1884 and those carried in EIC publications	
prepared are generally explicable in terms of the different	
purposes of the two studies	25X1
The main areas of difference are the following:	
1. EIC publications attempt to measure Bloc credits for arms	
purchases in terms of the contractual relationships which reflect the	
financial burden upon the recipient countries. The figures presented	
in Project 30.1884, on the other hand, are based upon an estimated	
value of quantities of armaments believed to have been ordered or	
received. The latter is not necessarily the same as the contracted	
financial obligation.	
2. Many of the values of arms derived are based upon U.S.	25X1
production costs and probably overstate the actual selling price. This	TV.
difference may be considerable, particularly because estimates	25X1
for naval equipment and spare parts for aircraft are all based on U.S.	
production costs and U.S. Air Force procurement policies. Estimates	
for aircraft spare parts, for example, may amount to 50-75 percent of	
the total values shown for aircraft, whereas the quantities of spare	

parts included in the credit contracts, if any, are not known.

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3. Ammunition accounts for a considerable amount of	25X
totals for each countryroughly 1/3 in the cases of Syria, Yemen, and	
Afghanistan, and about 20 percent in the case of Egypt. The amounts of	
ammunition delivered by the Bloc are determined by estimates of units of	
fire required for each weapon. In many instances these units of fire	
are based upon U.S. and USSR fire power concepts which may not be applicable	
to the case of the countries included in the estimates. The quantities of	
ammunition, however, included in the credit contracts are in most cases	25X
unknown.	

7. The estimate of the value of Bloc arms deliveries to Afghanistan (as opposed to the price paid by the Afghani) requires more heroic assumptions than do the value estimates for other recipient countries. Not only are values imputed from U.S. costs, but the quantities of specific arms items are also imputed by estimating what would be necessary to equip fully the Afghan army. Thus it would appear that the value estimate for Afghanistan contains a strong upward bias.